PRETTY INSECTS COST MILLIONS

Butterfly Does Immense Damage to Alfalfa Fields of Different Western States.

STRIP LEAVES FROM PLANTS

Chickens, Turkeys and Many Birds Destroy Worms During Feeding Stage—Bollworm Devours Both Worms and Pupa.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"What a beautiful creature!" exclaimed a farm visitor, indicating a gorgeous yellow butterfly which had alighted upon a nearby shrub and now raised and lowered his black-edged wings in slow, graceful palpitations. The insect appeared to be the very spirit of the hot summer day; his colors were the colors and shades of brilliant sunshine and the deepest, blackest shadow, set in a delightful contrast; and its will was the will of the breeze that stirred the broad alfalfa meadows beyond the garden, where host and guest had retired to enjoy the shade.

Appreciation Dampened.

"Beautiful—yes," responded the rancher, "but my appreciation is somewhat dampened by the knowledge that the pretty creature costs the alfalfa growers of Arizona and California about $1,000,000 a year. What this butterfly costs in other states—Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and others—I'm unable to say, but it must be an immense sum. Rather a high price to pay for beauty, isn't it? We could endow a good many art galleries with that sum; we could beautify our schools and hang Rembrandts in every classroom, if there were enough of them to go around. We could bring thousands of the city children out into the fresh air and sunshine, if we had the price of that yellow fellow and his mate."

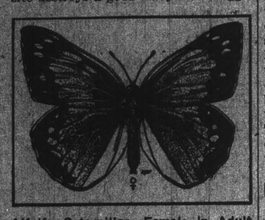
"How does he accomplish all this?" asked the interested listener. "It's a harsh indictment to lay against a creature so apparently lacking in malice. Tell me about him; where does he come from; how does he live, and what are his peculiarities?"

The rancher rose, stepped through the hedge, and came back with a handful of alfalfa, freshly pulled from the nearby field.

"You can find out all you wish to know from Farmers' Bulletin 1094, just published by the United States department of agriculture, but I think we have his life history and a catalogue of his crimes in this bunch of herbage.

"Here's the egg," he continued, indicating a tiny, brownish, elongated object upon the upper side of an alfalfa leaf. "That's the first stage, and is interesting only because the female butterfly lays from 200 to 500 of them in her lifetime. It has been estimated that if all the eggs of a single female butterfly hatched—and there were no losses in the progeny, or in their eggs or young—this first butterfly would be grandmother to 8,000,000,000 insects before the end of the summer.

"Fortunately for us an insect parasite destroys a good many of the eggs.



Alfalfa Caterpillar—Female in Adult or Butterfly Stage.

Here's a ruined egg—it's black, you see, instead of brown; the parasite has been there.

Million-Dollar Damage.

"Next is the larva, or worm stage; and it is this form that the alfalfa caterpillar does the million-dollar damage. A number of these worms will strip most of the leaves from a crop in a very short time. Here is a small worm evidently just hatched, and here on this bud is a larger one. Note the green color of its body and the white stripe down each side. He is nearly an inch long and has made his growth by gorging upon the tender leaves and terminal buds of my alfalfa. Wherever there is an unusually large number of these worms, they will eat the stems, too, but their favorite food is the tender portion of the plant.

"While in this stage, the larva is victim of many conditions and is preyed upon by many creatures. A fly lays its eggs upon the worm. These hatch into grubs which penetrate and kill their host. Chickens, turkeys and many birds destroy the worm during the feeding stage.

"Moisture and a hot, heavy atmosphere will induce the spread of a disease among the worms. See, here are worms just afflicted with the disease—note the lighter color of their skins and their sluggish movements. In a few hours they'll die and decompose into a black decaying mass. You can understand why alfalfa hay loses its feeding value if it is heavily impregnated with these corpses—the animals don't like the flavor.

"But the conditions that foster this disease are valuable in controlling the pest. Upon irrigated farms, water may be turned into the field to provide moisture which, with the heat, will start the plague and kill the worms.

"From this stage the worm enters the pupa period. He spins no cocoon, as many caterpillars do, but hangs himself, head up, among the stems and swings in a little loop of silk, like a steeple-jack—see this chap!

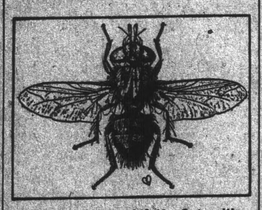
"You've heard of the bollworm—so injurious to corn and cotton? He comes to our aid in the fight against the alfalfa caterpillar, and, by one of those queer natural compensations, does us a favor by devouring both worms and pupa. Odd, isn't it?

Lay Eggs All Summer.

"Unless the worm is destroyed, the butterfly you have admired emerges from the pupa in a few days and begins to lay eggs to establish a new cycle. This goes on all summer.

"Control is accomplished by cutting alfalfa close and clean. We clear out our fence corners and ditches, and cooperate with our neighbors in clearing their land. This leaves no shelter for the caterpillar to live in from one alfalfa crop to the next, and the few which do survive find food mighty scarce, and many perish of starvation.

"Disking with a harrow over the meadows after a crop has been moved destroys many of the insects in the egg, worm or pupa stage. Besides killing



A Parasite of the Alfalfa Caterpillar.

the insects which are preparing to ravage the next crop, the disking process, as every one knows, is a mighty good thing for the alfalfa.

"We also use a brush drag well weighted and run it over the alfalfa meadows after the disking is done. The drag gets into the hollows and crevices where the harrow has not touched and crushes the insect in whatever stage it finds him. Even if the first cut has been ruined by the pest, these methods of irrigation and cultivation will insure the reduction of the caterpillar in time to save the next cutting from his attacks.

"These methods are recommended by the department of agriculture, and we hope to prevent most of the annual loss caused by the activities of yonder butterfly."

CONTROL OF CABBAGE WORMS

Paris Green or Lead Arsenate Applied as Spray Is Recommended as Efficacious.

The cabbage worm is probably the worst of all the pests that bother cabbage. It and the white butterfly, which is its parent, are well known. The butterflies are on the wing from early morning until dusk. They appear in the early spring, and usually are more or less common until frost. The eggs which they lay hatch in four to eight days, and the larva or worm eats voraciously and grows rapidly. The best remedy is paris green or lead arsenate applied as a spray, starting in when the cabbages are so small as to prevent the worms from getting into the heads of the cabbages. This spraying should continue until the heads are at last half grown.

BEST PRACTICE WITH CLOVER

Crop Should Be Cut When Seed Is in Dough—Chaff Makes Good Bedding for Stock.

The clover should be cut when the seed is in the dough, and when well cured raked up early in the morning and put under cover. It is the practice with some growers to let the clover after it is cut remain in the swath for several weeks; there is a loss of seed if the weather should be wet. The better method is after the clover is well cured to haul to barn or barrack and have the seed hulled out when the weather is cold and dry. The clover chaff makes excellent bedding for stock. It is a good practice to top-dress the grain with the chaff.

INFESTATION OF HESSIAN FLY

As Result of Many Wheat Growers Planting Too Early Last Fall Outbreak Is Likely.

A shortage of farm labor and unfavorable weather conditions at planting time combined to influence many wheat growers in planting their grain too early last fall. This has resulted in a heavy infestation of Hessian fly in about all of the early planted wheat of last fall.

Unless winter wheat growers can be induced to unite in a concerted movement to observe the approved methods of combating the Hessian fly during the summer and fall of 1920, it seems that a disastrous general outbreak of the pest very probably will occur in 1921.

SPLENDID GARDEN RESULTS

Attractive Place Where All Space Is Devoted to Cultivated Crops During Entire Season.

It is simply wonderful what a common farm garden of rich soil will grow in one season if all of the soil is kept busy all the time. Where all the space is run to cultivated crops through the growing season the garden is an attractive place, and no part of it becomes hard and baked in dry weather, as where patches are neglected after the first short crops have been harvested.

VEGETABLES NEED NITROGEN

Large Amounts Required by Cabbage, Collards, Lettuce, Etc., Grown for Foliage.

Vegetables that are grown for their foliage, as cabbage, collards, lettuce, spinach, etc., need large amounts of nitrogen. Vegetables that produce large quantities of seed, but little foliage, need mostly phosphorus. An example is the tomato.

Can Be Eradicated.

Quackgrass can be eradicated, but it is a real job for a he-man who has sublime faith, high courage and dogged tenacity in about equal proportions.

Sweet Corn Fertilizer.

Vegetables that have considerable foliage produce much seed in wich starch and sugar are storedand need a complete high-grade fertilizer, as sweet corn.

Pasture Is Natural Feed.

Pasture is the natural feed for dairy cows, and in many respects the best.

Capacities Vary in Cows.

Different cows have different capacities for converting feed into milk.

Summer Hog Pasture.

A variety of crops are available for hog pastur, including the alfalfa, red clover, rape, Canada field peas mixed with oats and barley. Winter or hairy vetch is a valuable crop where it will do well.

Velvet Beans.

In the South, where velvet beans may be grown, this crop when planted with corn affords excellent pasturage for breeding cows after the corn has been gathered.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

(Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR AUGUST 1

DAVID BRINGS THE ARK TO JERUSALEM.

LESSON TEXT—II Sam. 6:1-19; Ps. 24 7-10.

GOLDEN TEXT—Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise.—Ps. 100:4.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Ex. 25:10-22; II Sam. 5:6-25; Heb. 9:2-10.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Thanking God.

JUNIOR TOPIC—The Ark of God Brought to Jerusalem.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—What the Ark Meant to Israel.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Making Religion Central.

The ark was a symbol of the presence of God in Israel. It represented God's throne, the place from which he communicated his will to the people through the priest (Ex. 25:22; Psalms 80:1).

I. David's Unsuccessful Attempt to Bring Up the Ark (vv. 1-5).

This is an example of a wrong way of doing a right thing. That the ark of the Lord of Hosts, the symbol of God's presence, should be brought to the very center of the nation's life was a decision worthy of all praise. It surely met God's approval. David gathered together the representative men of the nation in order that the movement might be a national one. That David was sincere in this measure cannot be doubted, but he was hasty and inconsiderate. God had expressly decreed that the Kohathites should bear the ark upon their shoulders (Num. 4:14, 15; 7:9; 18:3). For them to place it even upon a new cart was a positive violation of God's commandment. Though David was sincere, his sincerity did not atone for disobedience to God's Word. The dictum that it matters little what you do, just so you are honest and sincere, is one of the Devil's blackest lies. It mattered much in this case, and always does. David cannot be excused on the ground of ignorance, because he had the opportunity to know. God cannot be blamed for man's ignorance when he has given him the law and the ability to understand it.

II. God Vindicates His Law and Holiness (vv. 6-9).

The people were very joyful as they moved on toward Jerusalem with the ark, but suddenly there was a stop to their jubilant voices and music. At some rough place in the road the oxen stumbled and Uzzah, anxious for the precious freight on his cart, reached forth his hand to steady it. This resulted in his being stricken with death. Ignorance does not make a man immune from the death which is in the touch of the heavily charged electric wire; neither does it in the case of the violation of God's laws. Even those who were designated by the Lord to carry the ark were not allowed to touch it with their hands. Since the ark was God's dwelling place among men, they needed to know that he was holy. God's judgment was severe, but not more so than they deserved. This awful visitation of just judgment struck terror to David. Well it might, for he was in the path of disobedience. The Lord's presence has no terror for those who obey his word.

III. The Ark of God in the House of Obed-Edom (vv. 10-12).

The presence of Jehovah always brings blessings. The homes where God is welcomed are always blessed. Obed-Edom was not better personally than Uzzah and David, but he openly received the Lord and properly related himself to him. What had been death and dread to others was life and blessing to him.

The blessings which came to the house of Obed-Edom may represent the blessings which come to our homes if we make them dwelling places of the Almighty.

IV. The Ark Brought to Jerusalem With Great Joy (vv. 13-19).

1. Sacrifices offered after going six paces (v. 13). David made the start and when convinced of God's approval he made offerings. These were both burnt and peace offerings, typifying the self-dedication of the offerers and their thanksgiving (I Chron. 16:1).

2. David's great joy (vv. 14, 15). The people joined him with great shouting and with the sound of the trumpet.

3. Michal's criticism (v. 16). Even though David went to excess in his expression of joy, it was wrong in her to criticize, for God seems to have sanctioned David's rebuke of her (v. 23).

4. The grand celebration (vv. 17-19). As a token of his gratitude to God, David generously treated the people.

5. The King of glory, the Lord Jesus Christ coming (Psalms 24:7-10).

This was not the psalm composed by David for the occasion of bringing up the ark; that was Psalm 105 (see I Chron. 16). It is strange that such a suggestion should have been made. The Twenty-fourth Psalm pictures Christ as the coming and triumphant King. At that time the gates shall open to him and the King of glory shall come in.

The Crux.

If there is one thing which the New Testament insists upon more than another, it is that religion without morality is nothing—that the one test to which, after all, every man must submit is, what sort of character has he and how has he behaved—is he pure or foul? All high-flown pretension, all fervid emotion has at last to face the question which little children ask: "Was he a good man?"—Alexander MacLaren.

Peace of God in Our Hearts.

We need the peace of God in our hearts just as really for the doing well of the little things of our secular life as for the doing of the greatest duties of Christ's kingdom. Our face ought to shine, our spirit ought to be tranquil our eye clear, and our nerves steady, as we press through the tasks of our commonest day. Then we shall do them all well.—J. R. Miller.

Self-Judgment.

Turn thine eyes unto thyself, and beware thou judge not the deeds of other men. In judging of others a man laboreth in vain, often erreth, and easily sinneth; but in judging and examining himself, he always laboreth fruitfully.—Thomas a Kempis.

Amiable People.

Amiable people, though often subject to imposition in their contact with the world, yet radiate so much of sunshine that they are reflected in all appreciative hearts.—Delany.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade an Market Reports.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter spot, $3.02 bid; No. 2 red garlicky spot, $2.96 asked; August, $3.89 asked; September, $2.85.

Corn—Track yellow corn, No. 3 or better, for domestic delivery is worth about $1.78 per bushel.

Cob corn is nominally worth $9 per barrel for carloads prime nearby yellow on spot.

Oats—No. 2 white, $1.21 asked; No. 3 white, $1.20 asked.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, $2.38 bid; bag lots new rye, as to quality, $1.90@2.25.

Hay—No. 1 timothy (nominal), $41; standard timothy, $40; No. 2 do, $39@39.50; No. 3 do, $31@35; No. 1 light clover mixed, $36@37; No. 2 do, do, do, $33@35; No. 1 clover mixed, $35; No. 2 do, do, $28@32; sample hay, $20@25.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, $15; No. 2 do, do, $14@14.50; No. 1 wheat, $12@13; No. 2 do, $10@11; No. 1 oat (nominal), $15; No. 2 do, $14@14.50.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 58@59c; do, choice, 56@57; do, good, 55@56; do, prints, 59@61; do, blocks, 60@62; do, nearby, 48@50; ladies, 44@46; Md. and Pa. rolls, 44@45; Ohio rolls, 43@44; W. Va. rolls, 43@44; storepacked, 42½@43; Md., Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 43@44; process butter, 49@51.

Eggs — Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 44@45c; Western, firsts, 44; West Virginia, firsts, 44; Southern, firsts, 43.

Live Poultry — Chickens — Old hens, 4 lbs. and over, 38@39c; small to medium, 38@39; white leghorns, 38; old roosters, 20@22; springers, 1½ lbs. and over, 50; 1¼ to 1½ lbs., 42@45; do, 1 to 1¼ lbs., 40; white leghorns, 1½ lbs. and over, 45; do, do, smaller, 40; ducks, old pekings, 29@30; puddle, 28@29; muscovy, 27@28; small and poor, 25; spring, 3 lbs. and over, 40; pigeons, young, per pair, 35@40; old, 35@40.

Potatoes—White, new native, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $4.50@5; No. 2 do, $2@2.50; 50 to 55-lb. bu. bas., $2.25@2.75; Eastern Shore, No. 1, per brl., $8@9; No. 2, do, $3@4; N. C. and S. C., do, $8@8.50; No. 2, do, $3@4; Norfolk-Hampton, No. 1, do, $8@8.50; No. 2, $3@4; York River, No. 1, do, $8@8.50; No. 2, $3@4; Rappahannock, No. 1, do, $8@8.50; No. 2 do, $3@4; No. 3s, all sections, do, $2@2.50.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 2 red and No. 2 hard, $2.92, c. i. f. track New York export; No. 2 mixed durum, nominal.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, $1.73½, cost and freight New York, 10-day shipment.

Oats—No. 2 white, $1.16@1.18.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 57½@58c; creamery, extras (92 score), 57; creamery, firsts (88 to 91 score), 53@56½; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 44.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 50@52c; fresh gathered, firsts, 47@49; state, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery white, firsts to extras, 57@67; state, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery browns, extras, 55@58; state, Pennsylvania and nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts, to extra, 46½@54.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, current make, white and colored specials, 27@28; do, average run, 25@26½; state, whole milk, twins, current make, specials, 27@27¾; do, average run, 26@26¾.

Live and dressed poultry steady; prices unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA. — Oats — No. 2 white, $1.26@1.27; No. 3 white, $1.22@1.23.

Eggs—Firsts, 50@52c; do, current receipts, 49; Western extra, firsts, 51@52; do, firsts, 47@50; fancy selected, packed, 60@62.

Potatoes—Southern, No. 1, $7@8.75 per barrel; do, No. 2, $4@5; Jersey, No. 1, per basket, $1.50@1.75; do, No. 2, 75c@$1.50.

Wheat—Steady; No. 2 red winter, $2.92@2.95.

Corn—As to grade and location, $1.78@1.83, the latter for No. 1 yellow.

Butter—Western creamery, extra, 58c; nearby prints, fancy, 67@69.

Cheese—New York whole milk, fancy, flat, 27½@28; do, common to good, 24@27; leghorns, 27½@28½; single daisies, 27½@28½.

Hay—Timothy, No. 2, $40@41; do, No. 3, $35@37; sample, $30@34; no grade, $28@29; clover mixed, light, $38@39; No. 1 mixed, $36@37.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE. — Calves — Veal, choice, per lb., 15c; ordinary to medium, do, 12@14; heavy, smooth, fat, per head, $25@30; rough, do, $15@20; common, thin, do, $8@12.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, No. 1 wool on, 8@9c; sheared stock, 6@7; old bucks, as to quality, 6@7; common, 4@5; lambs, spring, choice, 15; fair to good, 12@13.

NEW YORK. — Cattle — Steady, steers, $10@16; bulls, $6@10.50; cows, $2.75@10.50.

Calves—Veals, $16@20; culls, $13@15; skimmilk calves, $11@13; fed calves, $14@14.50; grassers, $10.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep (ewes), $5.50@9; culls, $3@5; yearlings, $10; lambs, $12@17; culls, $9@11.

EAST ST. LOUIS.—Cattle—Steady to 25c lower; top steers, $16.50; bulk, $10@14.50; yearling steers steady; heifers steady;

A New Jersey farmer says his hired hands complain because he feeds them beefsteak too often during the week. It sounds like propaganda.

Any candidate for high office who ever absent-mindedly stole a red-hot stove will have his memory jogged between now and November.

An American sailor, now abroad, is claimed by three wives on this side. There's many a storm that'll blow when that fellow gets home again.

CAP and BELLS

A PROTEST.

For the second time and without apology the man hanging to the strap trod on the toes of the sitting passenger. Barely evading a third crushing, the latter looked up and observed mildly:

"I know, sir, that my feet were made to walk on, but that is a strictly personal privilege belonging to me."

True.

"What is your opinion of the possibility of communicating with the dead?"

"I'm not worrying much about that. But I am certain of one thing, there is a positive chance for better and kindlier and happier communication with the living if we'd all make the effort."

In the Movies.

"How can you get your stars to register the various emotions?"

"Oh, it is easy. When I praise a star's acting, for instance, she registers satisfaction, contentment, joy."

"Yes?"

"And when I give it a rap she runs the gamut of indignation, rage, despair."

Retort Courteous.

He—I suppose when all women vote, the party managers will have to put handsome men on their tickets for candidates.

She—What makes you think women will demand handsome men to vote for when you look at the kind the most of them marry?

CLEANED OUT.

Judge: Have you anything to offer the court before sentence is passed on you?

Prisoner: No, your honor, my lawyer took my last dollar.

A Question.

"A wise old owl sat on a limb—"
Oh, yes, we've often heard of him;
But tell us, while we pardon beg,
Did he sit on an arm or leg?

Playing Safe.

"A fool and his money are soon parted."

"But that doesn't seem to be true of your cousin."

"No, he has sense enough to associate only with other fools."

Queer Expectations.

"That is a queer announcement of the partners in that aviation enterprise."

"What is?"

"That they expect to do a land office business."

Well Protected.

Jim—That fellow seems to escape all the small, unfortunate tricks of fate.

Sam—What do you mean?

Jim—He's able to wear a white vest and carry a fountain pen in his pocket at the same time.

Practically Intact.

"Yep, we've adapted 'King Lear' for the films."

"Alter it much?"

"Not much. Put in a couple of comedians and fixed up a happy ending, of course."—Film Fun.

At the Circus.

"What did you think of the tricks performed together by the little Shetland pony and the big Percheron?"

"It was what I would call an exhibition of mite and mane."

Ideal and Real.

"He swore that he held her ima in his heart, but he didn't stand any chance."

"No?"

"No. His rival just held the girl herself in his arms."

Or So It Seemed to Him.

"What's the matter with you, Sam?"

"I think I'se got infantile paralysis."

"Infantile paralysis?"

"Yessah, boss; ma arm am paralyzed frum gittin' up in de night an' totin' de baby."

Nothing Doing!

Wife—I went to a fortune teller today and she prophesied that I would soon have a new gown.

Hub—There, you see it's just as I always told you—these fortune tellers never tell the truth.

Quite Plain.

"I see where a skeleton was used as a witness somewhere in a damage suit."

"I wonder when its testimony was given if the jury understood its articulation."

Fast Work.

"Wasn't the method of dealing with the 40 robbers a little arbitrary and irregular?"

"Yes," answered Ali Baba. "But the folks thought it was better than holding an investigation."

The Other Fellow Aimed At.

Mrs. A.—I don't see how he can be a popular minister when he abuses his congregation so.

Mrs. B.—Easy enough! Everybody thinks he is talking about everybody else.

FEEDING CORN TO RATS!!!

Read the Government statistics on the quantity of corn that is destroyed by RATS every year. A great quantity of that which they do not actually eat they render useless by running over it.

Rats are known to carry many kinds of diseases - hog cholera, foot and mouth disease and many others. You run a great risk in feeding to your hogs corn over which rats have been running.

Save your corn, hogs and family by storing your corn in a Securo Metal - Rat proof, fireproof, weather-proof, Corn Crib.

Write for prices and further information.

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ON THE DOLLAR

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A few special bargains until further notice:

Good Fat Meat, 27c. Lard, 30c. Cheese, 40c. Prunes, 25c. Soap, 5c. up to 10c.

One thousand pairs of shoes at less than factory price, and many other articles which we want to move to make room for Spring Stock.

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the young man who likes the newest cuts in clothes—the conservative man who is for dignity, the elderly man who has come to the conclusion that there is nothing like plainness and solid comfort.

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IT will pay you to get our prices before you order

SALE BILLS

DISTINCTIVE *Printing*

¶ Printing that will attract attention and put your advertising in a class by itself—printing that contains originality in conception and excellence in its execution—this quality of originality and individuality characterizes all the printed work we turn out.

Advertisers will find this paper an excellent medium in which to display their bargains and make their wants known